ment and as the spokesman of the Cleveland Administration in the Senate, at least so far as its Cuban policy is concerned. He is more active this session than last, and within the last twentyfour hours has contributed a mass of more or less valuable information as to the power of the Executive to ignore the will of Congress and with regard to the right of Spain to continue its domination over the island of Cuba. Last night Senator Hale gave out for publication in certain newspapers an article a column and a half in length intended to uphold the claim of the Spanish Government that their rule in Cuba has been just and for the best interest of that sland, and to show further that under the present Government Cuba is one of the most prosperous countries in the world and that it would be an injury to commerce generally and a wrong to humanity to force Spain to withdraw control of her Cuban subjects. This statement of alleged tacts is regarded by public men in Washington as a most remarkable contribution to the Cuban question, and it bears every mark of having been prepared under the direction of the Spanish Legation. The state ment submitted to the Senate to-day by Senator linie is probably more trustworthy, as it is merely what it purports to be, a "memorandum," giving the diplomatic history of the Government with regard to the recognition of other Governments from 1789 to 1897. This paper was prepared with great care by Mr. Andrew H. Allen, chief of the Bureau of Rolls and Library of the State Department, at the request of Secretary Olney, and, while it is presented to the Senate without comment, it was undoubtedly prepared for whatever bearing it might have upon the question raised by Secretary Olney's challenge of the powers of Congress to control the Executive. As far as this memorandum goes it is officially correct, but, as a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee said to-day, "it does not answer our con tention that the Executive cannot override the

This Senator added that for every argument put forth by Secretary Olney in behalf of the paramount authority of the Executive, an argument really as strong can be presented on the

expressed will of Congress with regard to the

recognition of a foreign Government or any

CHARLES GOVIN'S DEATH.

The Correspondence Regarding It Sent to

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- The President to-day sent to the senate, in response to the resolution offered by Mr. Call, the correspondence in the Charles Govin, an American correspondent, alleged to have been captured by the Spanish troops near Jaruco and put to death, Assistant Secretary of State Rockhill, on Aug. 18 last, directed Consul-General Lee to investigate the matter and report. Consul-General landed from the Three Friends on July 6, joined the insurgents, was captured in a skirmish on the 9th, bound and taken off, and that nothing had been heard of him since. The fate of Govin is reported in a communi-

cation from the Secretary-General of Havana dated Sept. 16, 1896, in which the Marquis de Palmerola says that Mr. Charles Govin " was made prisoner after having been seriously wounded in the engagement of July 9, which took place in the mountains of San Martin, and that he died on the following day of his wounds, and that consequently the private information furnished to said Consul-General is without foundation, or," adds the Marquis de Palmerola " perhaps it has been maliclously furnished by some person disaffected to the good name of the Spanish army.'
To this com-

communication Consul-General Lee

To this communication Consul-General Lee replied that he did not consider the report a satisfactory account of fovin's death. He requests the name of the officer making the report, as well as the name of the place at which the report was written.

The officer making the report was named subsequently Ochoa, a Colonel, and the place of death as faruco.

The correspondence closes with an expression of regret on the part of Captain-General Weyler that the Government of the United States did not consider the report of the circumstances attending Govin's death as satisfactory, and the Captain-General, like his subordinate, adds an expression of opinion that the United States had taken into consideration private reports, which, deprived of an official character and perhaps furnished by enemies of Spain, should not be taken into consideration by a friendly nation.

Lieu, Weyler concludes his communication to

nation.

Gen. Weyler concludes his communication to Gen. Lee thus: "God guard you many years. Valerino Weyler."

TRYING TO HELP DELGADO. His Friends Wish to Pay for an Operation

Illa Sister's Statement. WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- The State Department was informed to-day by friends of the correspondent, Henry Delgado, now a prisoner near Havana, that they had private advices that he would die unless a surgical operation was perpenses of such an operation and asked that Consul-General Lee be requested to attend to the matter and draw on the newspaper which employed Delgado for repayment. It is said that the State Department could not undertake to interfere and advised Delgado's friends to open

direct telegraphic communication with Consul-

direct telegraphic communication with Consul-General Lee.

An affloavit was left with Secretary Olney this morning, signed by Marina Elena Delrado Greene, sister of Henry Delgado. The charge has been made that he (Delgado) is a Cuban and dentical with Hieardo Delgado, his cousin, who is an insurgent officer. The affidavit declares that Henry Delgado was born in Brooklyn in 1865, and was educated in New York. He was twice purser on the Ward line of steamers, and about 1890 he was married in Hudson, N. Y., to Miss Sophic Granger. He was then interested in the brewery business, but last year joined the staff of a New York newspaper, and a few months ago went to Cuba as its correspondent. The affidavit states that Ricardo Delgado is an entirely different person, a Cuban by birth, although a cousin of Henry Delgado, and an artillery officer in the Cuban service under the late Gen. Macco.

SULZER BREATHES DEFIANCE.

He Would Notify Spale to Adopt Civilized

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N V.) to-day introduced in the House a resolution which declares that the kingdom of Spain is not conducting the war in Cuba in accordance with the laws of war as recognized by all civilized nations. The resolution calls upon the United States to notify Spain that if the barbarous manner in which the war is being conducted does not cease within thirty days the United states will recognize the independence of the island and maintain it by force of arms.

SPAIN ON THE DEFENSIVE. She Is Not Able to Hold Her Own in the Philippines.

MADRID, Dec. 20.-The correspondent of El Imparcial in Manila telegraphs by the way of Hong Kong: "The situation in the province of Butacan is grave. The revolutionary movement has considerably grown on account of the cessation of operations and the suspension of the amnesty decrees. There are many insurgent bands in the province, and desertions among the native troops are on the increase, 170

disappeared in two days,
"An insurgent band attacked the town of San José, which was defended by sixty native soldiers under Lieut, Angel Vicario Diez. The men resisted the attack for four hours, after which they mutinied, killed Diez and two corporals, and went over to the enemy.

soldiers with their arms and munitions having

Thirty native soldiers from Valderrama's column joined the insurgent ranks, and great excitement prevails among the rest. Twentytwo native guardins civiles deserted also. Others who were suspected of entertaining the same purpose were summarily court-martialed and shot.

"The commanders of columns advise that all native troop; be disarmed. If this is not done, the commanders add, they desire to be recalled, as they have no confidence in these native

as they have no confidence in these native troops.

"The Mayor and other prominent residents of Bocane were kidnapped by an insurgent band while on their way to the capital of the province to ask for assistance, as they knew that an attack upon the city of Bulacan is desperate. The guardias civites doing service at the Governor's office descrited, and it is known that the rest of the force in the cuty are impirented in the rebellion. Feeling that they have the enemy at their very doors, the Spanish residents are preparing to defend themselves.

"Insurgent bands have appeared again in the province of Nueva Ecija. Other bands raided the town of Calatagan, province of Batanasa, and carried away the Municipal Captain, the

echool teacher, and the telegraph inspector, who contrived later to escape.

"Nine native priests from Hijan and La Union, whose compiletry with the insurgents was proven, have been brought to Manila."

The peniusular soldiers in the Philippine Istands when the insurrection began numbered 2,000. Since then 10,540 soldiers have been sent there, and 9,800 are now at several posts ready to embark, thus making a total of 28,340 soldiers, hardly a sufficient number to place Spain on the defensive in the Philippines, if the reports from the istands are to be relied upon. Yet the Ministerial Epoca declares that Gen. Polavicia has not asked for any more re-enforcements.

A TALK WITH WEYLER. He Will Soon Pacify the West Half of Unba-No Reforms Are Necessary.

Madnib, Jan. 5. - The Imparcial publishes eport of an interview in Havana with Captain-General Weyler yesterday. Gen. Weyler is quoted as saying that he is greatly surprised at the course taken by certain Madrid newspapers in charging that gross corruption exists in the military administration in Cuba. Doubtless, he says, there have been some abuses, but these have been remedled whenever they have become

have been remedied whenever they have become known. If proof of this the Captain-General gives instances of his dismissal of several alcaldes (judges) for fraudulent practices in the purchase of horses and mules in the last campaign in the Pinar del Rio province.

Gen. Weyler says he expects to put an end to the rebellion in the Havana district within a fortnight and to accomplish the pacification of the island to the Jucaro trocha long before the rainy season sets in. The entire situation, Gen. Weyler thinks, presents an exceptionally good aspect. He is still of the belief that military action ought to be allowed to have a free course until the end of the insurrection, and is also convinced that no reform in the administration is now necessary.

A despatch from Havana says the negro insurgents in Cuba are greatly displeased at the appointment of the insurgent leader Rius Rivera to succeed Maceo, and are deserting in large numbers.

MR. MONEY CALLS ON WEYLER The General Is Overloyed to See the Amer lean-Mr. Money Will Come Home.

HAVANA, Jan. 5 .- Mr. Money, accompanied by Consul-General Lee, to-day visited Captain-General Weyler, and was received very cordially. Gen. Weyler expressed regret that he was not in the city when Mr. Money arrived. He added that had he been here he would have invited him to join him in his trip to the Provthee of Pinne del Hio and he would then have had an excellent opportunity to see the country. Mr. Money said he was enchanted with the little he had seen of Cubs. He alluded to the comments that have been made on his trip to San José de las Lajas, to which Gen. Weyler San José de las Lajas, to which Gen, Weyler replied cheerfully that he had paid no attention to what had been said. He declared that he would be pleased if others came to Cuba with the same purpose as Mr. Money, that is, to admire and study the country.

Mr. Alexander C. Brice, American Consul at Matanzas, and Mr. Walter B. Barker, American Consular Agent at Sagna la Grande, have arrived here to pay their respects to Mr. Money, Mr. Harker comes from the same State as Mr. Money.

Money.
The Hon. H. D. Money, member of the United States House of Representatives from Mississippl, who arrived in Cuba a few days ago, will return to the United States to morrow on board the steamer salling for Tampa, Fla. Mr. Money refuses to talk about the results of his visit.

Hale Goes to Otney for Material. WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- Senator Hale had conference with Secretary Olney this morning on Cuban affairs. Senator Hule is preparing a enough votes to call the resolution up

Spaniard's Claim Another Victory MADRID, Jan. 5.—A despatch from Manila the capital of the Philippine Islands, says that the Spanish troops have defeated and totally routed a force of 4,000 insurgents at Olmanasa.

A meeting in behalf of free Cuba, at which the subject will be illustrated by stereopticon pictures, will be held in the assembly hall of the Y. M. C. A., 502 Fulton street, Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Jan. S. under direction of the Cuban Junta of New York. Seflor Renjamin Gherga of the delegation of the Cuban republic will preside. Ex-United States Consul to St. Helena, Mr. J. A. McKnight, will be the princi-pal speaker. Tickets, at popular prices, are on sale at the office of the Y. M. C. A.

Lording-Screves

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Screven and Ernest Lorillard took place at noon yesterday at the Church of the Holy Communion. Twen tieth street and Sixth avenue. The Rev. Henry Mottet, rector of the church, performed the ceremony. The bride was given away by her father, John H. Screven. She wore a superb white satin gown, with point lace flounces on white saim gown, win point lace nounces on the trained skirts and frillings on the corsage. Miss Manigault of Charleston, S.C., cousin of the bride, attended her as maid of honor, and Miss Cornella Van Rensselaer Delafield and Miss Cornella I., Crooke were the bridesmaids, Charles K, Beekman was best man, and John H. Hammond, O. De Lancey Coster, William H. Potts, and Robert J. Turnbull were the ushers. A reception followed at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Screven, 40 West Thirty-ninth street. The bridegroom is the youngest son of Jacob Lorillard. As the family is in mourning for Mrs. Lorillard, the wedding was not as large an affair as it would otherwise have been.

Watson-Watson.

Miss Eliza Watson and her cousin, G. W. Wes ley Watson of Dublin, Ireland, were married vesterday at the home of the bride's sister. Mrs. William H. Tailer, 14 East Seventy-second street. The Rev. William M. Grosvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, performed the ceremony at 12:30 o'clock. The bride was given ceremony at 12:30 o'clock. The bride was given away by her brother, Francis A. Watson. She wore a white satin gown, fully trimmed with point lace, and her ornaments were diamonds. There were no bridesmalds or ushers. Charles Watson, the bridegroom's brother, who resides in this city, attended him as best man. The bridegroom was a diamond and pearl necklace, with sapphire pendant. Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Wesley Watson will sail for Europe on Saturday. They now anticipate wintering on the Riviera, and going in the early spring to London, where they will reside.

Honkins-Guy. BALTIMORE, Jan. 5,-St. Peter's P. E. Church vas filled with Baltimore society representatives at noon to-day when Miss Katherine Guy was married to Mr. Nevil Monroe Hopkins of was married to Mr. Nevil Monroe Hopkins of Washington, D. C. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Frederick W. Clampit, assisted by the Rev. J. S. B. Hodges of St. Paul's Church. Miss Lilian Cornthwait Carpenter was maid of honor, and the ushers were Mr. Affred Johnson of Boston, Mr. Henri De Spour, Lieut. Harold P. Norton, U. S. A.: Mr. Edward Campbell, Mr. Joseph Fendleton, and Mr. Marshall Langhorn of Washington. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. D. Dorsey Guy.

Smith-Winter.

Sr. Paul, Minn., Jan. 5.-The marriage of Miss Edwina Winter, daughter of Edwin W. Winter, President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, to Mr. Pemberton Smith of New Railroad, to Mr. Peinterton York, occurred at the Winter residence in Sum-York, occurred at the Winter residence in Summit avenue this evening. Dr. Egbert of the House of Hope Church officiated.

The bridal attendants were the Misses Evans of Buffalo, N. V.; Miss Coffin of Lynn, Mass.; Miss Auerbach, and Miss Elizabeth Winter. Dr. Chauncey P. Smith of New York was best man. Mr. Smith and his bride left on an evening train for the West.

Miss Grace Vernon and Norman White Dodge, son of the late William E. Dodge, were married yesterday at noon in the Brick Church, Fifth yesierday at noon in the Brick Church, Fifth a wenue and Thirty-seventh street. The Rev. Henry Van Dyck performed the ceremony. Prof. Robert W. Hall attended Mr. Dodge as best man. Among the ushers were Dr. Vernon, brother of the bride, and Guy Phelps Dodge. After the church ceremony there was a bridal banquet at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Harwood Vernon, 70 West Forty-sixth street.

De Lauo-Schert.

The wedding of Miss Schert of 34 West Thirty-eighth street and William L. De Lano was celebrated yesterday forenuon in St. Hartholomew's Church, the Rev. David H. Greer, the rector, performing the ceremony. The bride was in travelling costume and there were no attend-

AID FOR CUBAN PATRIOTS.

THE DAUNTLESS LANDS A LARGE LOT OF SUPPLIES. Forty Men, 400,000 Cartridges, 1,048 Rifles, and Many Other Things Safely

Reach Comer - A Spontah Brute Refuse to Mothers the Bodles of Their Sons HAVANA, Jan. 5, via Key West.-A great sensation was produced this afternoon by the news that the fillbuster Dauntless had landed an expedition. The first report was that the landing occurred in Sagua, but later it was said that the landing was made on the shores of Matanzas. There is no doubt that the whole cargo was delivered by Emilio Nuffer, head of the expedition department of the New York Junta, to a strong body of Cuban insurgents acting under the orders of Gen. Gomez.

The Junta in Havana says that the expedition included 40 men, 400,000 cartridges, 200 cannon balls, 1,048 rifles, 1 cannon, 200 machetes, drugs and explosive materials.

It is known that this expedition is the same that was left by the Three Friends on No Name Spanish despatch from Madrid a few days ago as lost and several of its men drowned. An unsuccessful attempt was made by

Spanish detachment to prevent the landing. The news has produced an explosion of indigns tion in the Palace and among the naval author ities. Printed reports of it have been prohibited, though the press censor has all the figures and information The Spanish newspapers here violently attack

the American Representative, Mr. Money, for violating the laws of war proclaimed by the Spanish authorities, and which forbid all investigations in the military camps not expressly sanctioned by the Commander-in-Chief of the army.

Horrible details are known in Havana of the assassinations last week at Guanabacoa, by order of the Spanish Major Fondeviella. The bodies of the young baseball players, Pastoriza, Parra, and Castillo, murdered by the troops without cause, were left to the dogs to be eaten. The families of the three unfortunate young men applied to Fondeviella asking permission to bury the bodies.

Bodies of Cubans," answered Fondeviella are fit only to feed to dogs!" The mothers and sisters who called on the cruel Spanish commander, hoping that their numane and sacred request would be granted, left him in tears, crying to heaven for revenue, About eighty Cuban families have fled from Guanabacoa to Havana, terrorized by the mas sacres and the present insecurity of life. Weyler does not pay the 'east attention to the charges made against Fondeviells, and merely says when he mentions him: He is a good man, doing his duty, and, like

every one who does his duty, he is calumniated by the Cubans." In Havana the same terror prevails, and the only Cuban families remaining in the capital

are those who have relatives or acquaintance among the Spanish authorities or those who are absolutely without means to leave the country. Among the latter the mea do not know what their fate may be from day to day. Arrests are made daily, the charge being only that the vic tims sympathize with the revolution.

At the same time public opinion among the Spaniards is excited against Gen. Weyler for his assurances that the province of Pinar del Rio has been pacificated and his announcement of a decree deciaring this to be a fact, aithough the revolution is stronger there to-day than The invasion of Pinar del Rio by the Cuban forces of Havana province, as a conse quence of the opening of the trocha by Weyler, is considered among the Spaniards as positive proof of the incapacity of their General-in-

His recall is urgently demanded from the central Government by letters and cable despatches sent from Key West. The newspaper press here was not permitted to reproduce or even refer to the bold attacks in Madrid upon Gen. Weyler, but the fact has become known through the cable despatches of the correspondents there of the Diario de la Marina and La Lucha. These despatches have been seen only by the staffs and intimate friends of both newspapers, but the news has spread by word of mouth through the city and has been warmly applauded. Nevertheless, these very newspapers advise patience and confidence in Weyler, repeating that pacification is coming soon

The audden rise in quotations on the Stock Exchange produced by the reports of the desire of Gomez to surrender was followed vesterday by a general depression when it was officially announced that the Spanish troops had had a tnee of Santa Clara. This was the first official acknowledgment that the Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban army had forced and successfully passed the eastern trocha from Jucaro to Moron. which, in the opinion of Weyler himself, was as strong and formidable as the western trocha from Mariel to Majana.

It is not true that Gen. Gomez has issued a proclamation ordering his troops to retaliate against Spanish barbarities. It is said here. however, that Gomez has written to Weyler telling him that if the Spanish policy of assault nation continues and also the massacre of prisoners and wounded, he will be obliged to re-"Yours, and only yours," says Gomez, "will be the responsibility for such barbarous warfare, before history and humanity." In his march to the west Gomez has large

forces of cavairy and his infantry is well provided with munitions.

IT STARTLED THE POLICE.

Thought the Angust Meyer Who Was The police of two east side precincts though for a time last night that they had a homicide mystery to solve. At 8:10 o'clock a man who was racing through East Thir-teenth street at the top of his speed ran into August Meyer, 40 years old, of 443 East Thirteenth street, knocking him down and breaking several of his ribs. A policeman of the East Fifth street station sent Meyer to

Bellevue Hospital, where his injuries were dressed. Meyer went home afterward. Twenty minutes later a policeman of the into 292 Third avenue, and found August Meyer. a hunchback cigarmaker, dead in a pool of blood on the floor.

The fact was telegraphed to Police Headquar-ters, and detectives were sent out to clear the matter up. The first Meyer was found at his home asleep. It was learned that the cigar-maker had acted strangely for some time, and had been found unconscious in this room on Monday.

Monday.

There were bruises on his face that might have been caused by violence, but Dr. Daly of Bellevue Hospital said that he thought the man had died from natural causes.

A New Post for Dr. Kershner. Dr. Edward Kerahner, formerly of the United States navy, received a letter last night from the Commissioners of Charities informing him of his appointment to be chief of the medical staff of the hospital on Randall's Island. He is stan of the hospital on Randall's Island. He is directed to take wharge of the hospital to-day. Since Dr. Kershner was dismissed from the navy by President Cleveland after a court-martial he has been elected Vice-President_of the Medical Alumni of the New York University and Professor of Hyglene of the Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital of this city. He is a prominent member of the Union League Ciub.

Cold

Hoods

Sarsaparilla

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take steamer Delphic was launched from the Belfast yards this afternoon.



Gold Watches Free.

4 Specials in Overcoats that will interest a great many people.

Fine Kersey Overcoats (Blue and Black), Eng. lish worsted lining. 815. Extra quality Kersey Overcoats (Blue and Black), English worsted lining, rilk saddles and sleeve linings, \$20. Our Special Kersey Overcoats (Blue, Black, Brown, and Oxford), English worsted lining, slik saddies and sleeve linings, \$25. Elegant Montagnac Frieze Overcoats (Blue and Black), silk lined throughout, \$25; value \$35.

With any one of these Coats or any purchase of ready-to-wear goods amounting to or exseeding \$15 we give a handsome Gold-plated Stem Winding and Setting American Lever Movement Open Face or Hunting Case Watch Ladies' or Gentlemen's) free. 500 Crescent best quality (black label) fancy mixed and plain worsted Sweaters, reduced

from \$4 to \$2.50. Merchandise and Watches guar-

A.Raymond& 6 NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

ENGLAND AND VENEZUELA

The Queen Approves of the Consul-Genera for Venezuela in London. LONDON, Jan. 5. The Queen has officially aproved the appointment of Carlos Villanueva, who has been gazetted Consul-General for Ven-

WILL CANADA JOIN UST Tupper Says Her Loyalty to England Is an

Impassable Barrier to Union with Us. LONDON, Jan. 5 .- Str Charles Tupper, Sir Robert George Wyndham Herbert, Agent-Seneral for Tasmania, and Mr. Duncan Gillies Agent-General for Victoria, were the guests of conor this evening at a banquet given by the St. George's Club of this city. Gen. Burne in toasting Sir Charles Tupper made a long reference to his distinguished career. In replying to the toast Sir Charles said that

if Canada were isolated it must fail into the lap of the United States. Consolidated, it would remain firmly attached to Great Britain. He greatly admired the United States, but was profoundly convinced that union with Great Britain was the only true security for real liberty to all parties.

The United States, he added, desired to absorb Canada. [Cries of "They will never get it."] The Canadian disneries were the chief attraction for the United States, and the inheral of the Bominion were another. Canada could give the United States the finest harbors in the world, besides bringing that country 600 miles nearer to Great Britain.

He contended that Canada's deep-seated loyalty to Great Britain would always constitute an impassable barrier to absorption. remain firmly attached to Great Britain. He

LADY SCOTT'S TRIAL.

An Instructor in Harvard Tells of His Visits to Earl Russell.

LONDON, Jan. 5 -The trial of the action brought by Earl Russell against his mother-inlaw, Lady Scott, and others for criminal libel was resumed in the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey, this morning. Mr. George Santayana, an instructor in Harvard University, was called to the stand and testified that he had met Earl Russell in the United States in 1886, and had Russell in the United States in 1850, and and visited his lordship at Winchester in 1887. Witness said he had gone on a cruise with Earl Russell on board the latter's yacht, and had never on that occasion seen any improper act on board the vessel, nor had he ever heard of any complaint on the part of any member of the crew of the yacht that any act of impropriety had occurred.
With the testimony taken to-day the case for the presecution was closed and the court adjourned until to-morrow.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

one Reporter Says He Is Seriously Ill and Others That He Is in Pair Health.

LONDON, Jan. 5.-The Vienna correspondent f the Daily News telegraphs that he learns from an official source that the condition of the Pone is very grave. He adds that Austria, having ertain prescriptive rights in a conclave to elect the Pope's successor, would be one of the first powers to be informed as to his condition. Other reports received here agree in saying that his Holiness is enjoying his usual health, and that he to-day received the Papal Secretary of State. of State.

The Chronicle's Vienna correspondent also says that the Pope is ill.

Lord William Berestord's Accident LONDON, Jan. 5.-Lord William Beresford usband of the former Duchess of Marlborough. who was injured by the falling of his horse while riding to hounds a few days ago, is not

progressing as favorably toward recovery as could be desired, though he does not appear to have grown weaker. He passed a very restless night and was somewhat feverish this morning. LONDON, Jan. 5 .- Mr. Henry Chaplin, M. P., formerly President of the Board of Agriculture and later President of the local Government

his horse while for hunting to-day. Mr. Chap-in is the guest of the Duke of Sutherland at Trentham Hall, Staffordshire. Among the Duke's other guests are the Prince and Princess of Wales. Board, was seriously hurt by being thrown from The Bubonic Plague Still Roging. BOMBAY, Jan. 5 .- The bubonic plague is rag ng with much violence at Kurrachee, one of

the chief seaports of India. The panic caused here by the apread of the disease is increasing here by the apread of the disease is increasing daily. The natives continue to flee from the city and all kinds of labor is becoming very A Loving Cup for Mr. Bayard.

LONDON, Jan. 5.- The members of the American colony in London have subscribed for a present to Ambassador Bayard consisting of a loving cup, upon which will be displayed a bust or medallion of Mr. Bayard. The design of the cup will be the work of a noted American artist.

LONDON, Jan. 5. Solicitor, Russell, son of Lord Russell of Killowen, who is one of the lawyers defending Edward J. Ivory, alias Edward Bell, the alleged Irish-American dynamiter, is reti-cent regarding the case. He does not deny, however, that he has advised Ivory to plead

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 6.-A heavy southeast gale

was prevailing when the White Star line morning from New York, making it impossible for the tender to go out to her to take off her passengers for Ireland and her mails. She pro-ceeded for Liverpool. To Celebrate John Cabot's Discovery.

accepted the Presidency of a movement which has been started in Bristol to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of Newfoundland by John Cabot on June 24, 1497. A New White Star Steamer.

London, Jan. 5. - The Maronis of Dufferin has

OLNEY DEFENDS HIMSELF.

A MEMORANDUM ON THE RECOGNI-TION OF NEW STATES. The State Department Finds That the

Recognition Has Been Accomplished by the President's Receiving Ministers and Granting Exequators to Consuls, WARHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- In the Senate to-day Mr. Hale submitted, and had printed as a document, a memorandum prepared by the Department of State on the "Method of 'recognition of Foreign Governments and Foreign States by the Government of the United States from 1789 to 1897." This document is supposed to show the accuracy of Secretary Olney's contention that the recognition of foreign Governments

After citations from writers on international aw, the memorandum sets forth specifically the States that have been recognized and the manner of doing so.

was exclusively an Executive function, in which

Congress had no part.

"The French republic, 1793, recognized by the reception by Washington of Minister M. Genet as the representative of the new republic. In the empire, 1804, the recognition of Napoleon as Emperor was effected by credentials to Mr. Armstrong, the American Minister at Paris These credentials were signed in blank so they could be filled, out in the form required by the new Government and to be ready to be presented when Mr. Armstrong was satisfied that the empire was in 'possession and control of the Governmental power and the territory of the nation, the usual conditions precedent in all cases of recognition by the United States Goverament."

A similar course was followed upon the abdication of Napoleon and the restoration of the

The next radical change in the form of the French Government was the republic of 1848. The Provisional Government was proclaimed on the morning of Feb. 25, 1848, and was recognized by Mr. Bush, the American Minister, the 28th by an address to the members of the new Government. New credentials were sent to Mr. Bush, and the President expressed his approval of the Minister's course in being first to recognize the new republic.

"Within a few years," continued the memo-randum, "it became again necessary for the American Government to signify its view of another revolution of power in France in the decree of the second empire and the accession of Napoleon III. This recognition was effected by an instruction to that effect and a new audience in the usual way to Mr. Rives, our Minister at Paris, with a renewal of assurance that the United States gladly recognized the right of every nation to determine the form of its own Government.

"At the close of the Franco-German war after the deposition of Napoleon III. and the proclamation of the republic by Gambetta, Minister Washburne was authorized by telegraph to recognize the republic -1870. Mr. Davis, acting Secretary of State, first instructed Mr. Washburne to recognize the Provisional Government f 'in possession and control;' his second despatch was unconditional, and directed recogattion; the third instructed him to tender the President's congratulations upon the establishment of a republican Government, when the proper moment should arrive to communicate them. March 11, 1871, Mr. Fish telegraphed Mr. Washburne to 'recognize the Government of M. Thiers.' The memorandum continues substantially as follows:

"The independent States of South America "The independent States of South America were recognized by President Monroe, who despatched Ministers to the Argentine Republic Jan. 27, 1823; Chill, Jan. 27, 1823, and Mexico, Jan. 27, 1823. Colombia was recognized by the President's reception of Mr. Samuel Torres as Chargé d'Affaires Jan. 18 or 19, 1822. At this time Colombia consisted of what afterward became Equador, New Granada, and Venezuela, by separation.

1822. At this time Colombia consisted of what afterward became Ecuador, New Granada, and Venezuela, by separation.

"Brazil declared independence Sept. 7, 1822, and Pedra I., son of King John VI. of Portugal, was proclaimed Emperor Dec. 1, 1822. The independence of the empire was recognized by the President's reception of Senhor Rebeilo, as Minister to the United States, May 26, 1824. Nov. 17, 1889, Mr. Adams telegraphed that the imperial family salled that day and that a Government de facto, with Ministry, had been established and perfect order maintained. Two days later a despatch from Mr. Haine instructed Mr. Adams to maintain diplomatic relations with the Provisional Government of Brazil, and so soon as the majority of the people had signified their assent to the establishment of the republic to give to it, on behalf of the United States, a formal and cordial recognition. "The federation of Central American States was recognized by the President's reception of Mr. Canez as Minister, Aug. 4, 1824. Prior to that date two Commissioners, diplomatic in character, had visited Washington, but the records of the department do not disclose any act of the Government of the United States involving recognition or the instruction to recognize. This federation consisted of the States in Honduras, Guatemala and Nicararua, Costa Rica, and San Salvador. The kingdom of Hawaii was recognized in 1820, when Capt. Thomas Ap. Catesby Jones was sent there to negotiste a treaty, which was signed by the King, Dec. 23, 1826.

"The provisional Government of Hawaii was recognized in 1820, when Capt. Thomas Ap. Catesby Jones was sent there to negotiste a

doras, Guatemala and Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and San Salvador. The kingdom of Hawaii was recognized in 1820, when Capt. Thomas Ap. Catesby Jones was sent there to negotiate a treaty, which was signed by the King, Dec. 23, 1820.

"The provisional Government of Hawaii was recognized by the negotiation of the annexation treaty of Feb. 14, 1803. Mr. Loren A. Thurston, Minister from Hawaii, was received by the President June 9, 1803, and Mr. Willis was commissioned as Minister to the Hawaiian Decreased by the President June 9, 1803, and Mr. Willis was commissioned as Minister to the Hawaiian Decreased by 13, 1803, the President having prepare to the revolution of 1830 became independent of the Netheriands, and aseparate State was organized in July, 1831. Following the treaty of peace in November, 1831, the United States recognized the independence of Belgian Consul in New York, Jan. 6, 1832. The Independence of Treas was recognized by the sending of Mr. La Branche as Chargé d'Affaires, March 7, 1837, after the President had satisfied himself that the newly organized Government was in possession and control and capable of maintaining its status, and after Mexico's attempted invasion had been shandoned.

"By the revolution of 1821-1827, direcce because through the intervention of the European conductation of the Same and Consultance of the Consultance of Greece by empowering Mr. Stevenon, clist American Minister at London, Nov. 7, 1837, to negotiate a treaty with that power.

"While the independence of Hungary was not achieved and the revolution of 1848-49 was suppressed by the Intervention of Russia, the action of our Government with a view to prompt recognition in the event of success is well worth examination. President Faylor sent Mr. Dudley Mann to Europe to inquire fully into the situation, and confided to him wide discretion respecting the Hungarian revolutionists and the willingness of the United States to recognized by the Same and Consul Agency of the President of Agency and the will be a supported by the Con

nized by the United States through a letter from the President to the Emperor Marca 16, 1871.

"The recognition of the Orange Free State was effected through a power to Mr. Edgecombe, United States Consulat Cape Town, to negotiate a treaty June 24, 1871. The recognition of the principality of Roumania seems to have been a subject of a me question in the mind of Mr. Evarts, who wrote, March 9, 1880, to Mr. Kasson, our Minister at Vienna, at some length on the subject, in which he says: Meanwhile it is hardly necessary to observe that so far as the executive Government of the United States could recognize that of Roumania without actual diplomatic representation, it was done by the letter of the President of Aug. 15, 1878, to Prince Charles, touching the appointment &c.,

Frince Charles, touching the appointment &c., of a Consul.

"Mr. Eugene Schuyler was commissioned diplomatic agent and Consul-General at Bucharest,
Jan. 11, 1880; as a kingdom the recognition

THEODORE B. STARR.

Temporary Removal

218 Fifth Avenue, cor. 26th Street (Opposite Delmonico's).

While Repairing Damage by FIRE on the 30th ult. in his Salesrooms,

206 Fifth Av., through to 1126 B'way,

DIAMONDS. PEARLS, FINE JEWELRY, WATCHES, SOLID SILVERWARE

was effected by the formal congratulations of the President to the King.
"In the case of Servia a similar course was

The newly organized Congo Free State was cognized through a declaration by Secretary State Frelinghuysen at Washington, April

of State Freinghuyes at 22, 1884.

"After the disintegration of the Federation of Central America and the separate establishment of the five States of which it had been composed, the individual republics were recognized by the United States as follows:

"Mr. Felipe Molina, Charge d'Affaires from the republic of Coxta Rica, received by the President March 24, 1851; Gustemaia, by the President March 24, 1851; Gustemaia, by the President March 24, 1851; Gustemaia, by the President March 24, 1851; Guatemala, by the issuance of an exequatur to Consul-General Antonio do Ayciuena, April 5, 1844; Honduras, by the despatch of Mr. Soion Boriand as Minister to Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and San Salvador, April 18, 1853; Nicaragua, by the reception of Mr. Eduardo Carache as Chargé d'Affaires, Dec. 24, 1849; Salvador, by a power and credence to Mr. George E. Squier of New York as Chargé d'Affaires to Guatemala to negotiate a treaty of commerce and navigation with Salvador, May 1, 1849.

"The greater republic of Central America,

with Salvador, May I. 1849.

"The greater republic of Central America, 1896, was recognized by the President's reception on Dec. 24, 1896, of its Minister, Mr. Rodriguez, with the understanding that no existing obligations of any of the States composing the new nation—Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador—should be regarded as lapsed. The President had been advised by ceremonial letter of Sept. 22, 1899, of the decree establishing the new Government.

The President had been advised by ceremonial letter of Sept. 22, 1850, of the decree establishing the new Government.

"The separate republics of South America have been treated in much the same way by their northern neighbors in the matter of recognition by the United States since the original recognition of the various republics and the empires of Brazil and Merico in the Territories. Bolivia was separately recognized by the appointment of a Charge d'Affaires to that republic. May 30, 1848; Ecuador by the appointment of a Charge d'Affaires, June 15, 1838, to negotiate a reaty of commerce. Paraguay was recognized after a commission of inquiry, June 10, 1845, and a subsequent declaration of independence by a power to negotiate a commercial treaty, given April 27, 1852. Peru, by the appointment of a Charge d'Affaires May 2, 1859, and the Peru-Bolivian confederation by the appointment of a Charge d'Affaires June 9, 1838; Uruguay, by the issuance of an exequatur to the Consul-General in New York Jan, 25, 1836; Venezuela, by the issuance of an exequatur to a Consul-General in New York Jan, 25, 1836; Venezuela, by the issuance of an exequatur to the Consul-General in New York Jan, 25, 1836; Venezuela, by the issuance of an exequatur to the Consul-General Sept. 18, 1835. Diplomatic relations between the United States and the independent States of the American continental system have been substantially, though not actually, continuous since their first assumption. The unloss and confederations that have arisen, the separations that have occurred, and the Governments resulting sumption. The unions and confederations that have arisen, the separations that have occurred, and the Governments resulting from the revolutions and counter-revolutions in Central and South America have all, from the point of view of recognition, been treated in the simplest way. When the establishment of a new Government has been satisfactority proven and its stability has been ascertained to be sufficiently fixed in the will of the people, its recognition has followed by direct instruction to the American Minister on the ground, as a rule, or by a new credence; the reception of a diplomatic agent by the Presireception of a diplomatic agent by the President of the United States or an exequatur to a Consul.

"Recognition of foreign revolutionary or reactionary Governments is held to be one exclusionary Governments."

sively for the Executive and cannot be determined internationally by Congressional action aively for the Executive and cannot be determined internationally by Congressional action, as in the case of the instructions to Adams and Conger, Frazil. 1889 and 1890; instructions to Egan, Chili, 1891, 1892. The kingdom of Samoa was recognized by an instruction to our Consul at Apia to recognize Malietoa as King Jan. 20, 1880."

Consul at Apid to recognize Manieton as Apid
Jan, 20, 1880."

The memorandum concludes with a note that says the facts narrated have been gathered in an examination of the records of the State Pepartment. Other authorities as to methods of recognition have also been consulted. Upon the point of sending a Minister to initiate diplomatic relations with a new State, Hall and Calvo agree that the declaration should be addressed to the new State. No rule has been found requiring that the diplomatic agent of the recognizing that the diplomatic agent of the recognizing power should, to complete recognition, be responsed of the recognition, be responsed of the recognizing that the diplomatic agent of the recognizing power should, to complete recognition, be responsed of the state recognition. that the diplomatic agent of the recognizing power should, to complete recognition, be received officially or formally by the State recognized. No law of Congress exercising a power of recognition by Congress has been found among the rolls deposited in the State Department, notwithstanding the statement of Wharton, repeated by others, that President Jackson on March 3, 1837, signed a resolution of Congress for the recognition of the independence of Texas. The Diplomatic Appropriation bill of March 3, 1837, contained an Item Tor the outfit and salary of a diplomatic agent to be sent to the republic of Texas whenever the President may receive satisfactory evidence that Texas is an independent power, and shall be deemed expedient to appoint such Minister. "It may have been," says the memorandum, "an act of recognition when this Government on Oct. 12, 1870, directed Mr. Armstrong, our Consul at Rome, who had received an exequatur from the Papai States, to apply for a new one from the King upon the decree of the same date uniting the Roman provinces, but it hardly appears so. While nearly all, if not all, instances of recognition by the United States have been examined, a report, or notes, upon every one has during this investigation not proved practicable, and no deviation of method from the rules indicated has been found."

CLEVELAND FN. CONGRESS.

Senator Hear's Opinion of the Senate's

Power, Expressed in 1800. WASHINGTON, Jan. 5 .- The most recent conribution to the literature of Congress applicable to the contention as to the comparative powers of Congress and the Executive is Senate Document 26, just issued from the office of the Public Printer. Its subject matter is an article entitled "The Senate," contributed to the Fouth's Companion in 1890 by Senator George Frisbie Hoar. Toward the clase of the articles the Senator made this observation:

"The Senate is a shield equally impenetrable against the usurpation of Executive power. Congress may by law vest the appointment of inferior offices in the President alone, in the heads of the departments, or in the courts of law. But Ambassadors, public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, all officers not inferior, and all other officers whose appointment as above is not vested in the Presiappointment as above is not vested in the President, heads of departments, or courts, can be appointed only by the advice and consent of the senate. This includes, also, it should be noted, all officers of the army and navy.

"The executive can act only through these instruments. It is unlikely that he would ever find many servants, in any attempts upon the liberties of the people, among public officers whose appointment has received the approval of a majority of a body representing all the States of the Union."

THE WESTERN STORM.

All Trains Reach St. Louis Late-The Mis-St. Louis, Jan. 5. Every train arrived at the Union Station late this evening, owing to the

severe storm in the Mississippi Valley. The heavy rains of the past two days have flooded all the streams, and washouts have delayed travel on the Iron Mountain and the San Francisco roads. The succeeding clear and colder wenther has, however, been of benefit, river at this point continued to rise and at 6 P. river at this point continued to rice and at 6 P. M. stood twenty-five feet above low water mark.

Fully 175,000 feet of lumber and a number of boat houses and small craft were swept away. An army of men were busy on the river front taking barrels and boxes to high ground. A slight fall is reported in the Missouri River this evening, and rivermen say that the crest of the high water will not be greater than twenty-six feet. Telegraphic reports from the West tell of heavy storms moving east and north.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE. BARCAIN SEASON

LUCKENBACH TUG RELD UP BY THE

RALEIGH OFF FLORIDA. Taken for the Three Friends-She Forced

the Pace for Fun and Ran Until the Cruiser Fired-Was Bound for New Orleans on Strictly Domestic Business, Any one who thinks that the officers of the United States vessels patroling the Florida coast are not in earnest in their apparent endeavors to stop fillbusters is referred to Capt. Willin of the tug Walter A. Luckenbach, which is now tied up at the Cumberland dock,

Atlantic Basin. The Luckenbach left New York on Dec. 9. bound for New Orleans. The ship Everest, recently bought by Mr. Luckenbach, the owner of the tug, was at New Orleans, and the tug was to bring her back.

On the night of Dec. 14, while the tug was off Alligator Reef, on the coast of Florida, she met the cruiser Raleigh. The Raleigh ran across her bows, playing a searchlight on her. The cruiser continued in a long sweep about the tug, and fell in behind her stern.

Capt. Willin supposed that the cruiser took Capt. Willin supposed that the cruiser took the Luckenbach for a fillbuster, though at the time it did not occur to him that his trig was very similar in size and outline to the troubleme. There Friends. The Luckenbach can make 14½ knots an hour when she is pressed. The Captain caused her to be pressed. Soon it became apparent that the Raleigh was teing pushed a little. She did not gain much on the ture.

pushed a little. She did not gain much on the tug.

"Boys." said Capt. Willin, "it looks as though that vessel had business with us. Wonder why they don't come aboard?"

"Of course," said Mate Cates describing the incident afterward, "the Raleigh wasn't going as fast as she could. Were we? Wel, we were going a fairly good log. Just logging right along steady. The Raleigh came pushing right along after us. Somehow we both seemed to be going pretty fast. Then the Raleigh let off a gun at us."

Mate Cates stopped an if there were no more to tell. Mate Cates stopped as if there were no more to tell.

"What happened then?" he was asked.

"What do you suppose happened?" he answered. "We stopped that's all. Stopped just as quick as we know how. An officer rame aboard in a boat and looked us over, read our papers through, and examined the log to see if what we said about ourselves was true. He teld us that they thought we were the Three Friends. He was satisfied, I guess, that we were all right, for when he went back to the Haleigh she signalled for us to go ahead, which we did."

The Luckenbach towed the Everest interthis port yesterday.

this port yesterday. IMPRISONED THE PRIEST.

Another Polish Church Row in Bay City. BAY CITY, Mich., Jan. 5.-The St. Stanislaus Polish Church troubles began afresh to-day.

and severely injured and several others badly The trouble started vesterday, when Father Bogacki, the priest of St. Stanislaus parish, re-

guard leave the building. The priest refused to do so. Then the mobattacked the parsonage. The police who had been stationed about the house were powerless. A fusiliade of stone, bricks, and clubs was directed against the house. An attempt was made to break in the front door, when Policeman Fitzgerald, who was endury inside the house, it is said, fired at the leader, Joseph Bartkowiak, two bullets strking him, one in the neck and the other in the breast, Meantime James Staghinski, Joe Sekoki, and Alex Yonkowiak, of Father Bogacki's body guard, tried to escape by jumping from the windows, Sekoki managed to get away from the mob, but Staghinski and Yonkowiak were nearly beaten to death before the police could rescue them. An attempt was made to break in the front

nearly beaten to death before the police could rescue them.

Father Bogacki and the rest of his bodygnard took refuge in the cellar, where they remained until I o'clock this afternoon, when an agree ment was reached whereby Father Bogscki and l'oliceman Fitzgerald were to have a safe passage if they would leave the house.

When the priest and policeman appeared the stater became scared and started to run. He was clubbed several times over the head, but managed to leave the mob behind and gave himself up to the authorities at the tentral Station. Father Bogacki was not molested and was driven to St. James's parsonare. After the priest had left the crowd slowly dispersed.

GIRLS IN THE PRIZE RING. They Fight Five Fleres Rounds with Five-

WILLIAMSPORT, Jan. 5. The most unique prize fight in the history of the Susquehanns valley was fought here to-night between Daley Hemp and Violet Stocum, two gay girls of this city. The mill was pulled off without the intervention of the police, and before a select audience of blue-blooded sports. Five flercely contested rounds were fought with five-ounce gloves for a purse. The first three rounds were gloves for a purse. The first time countries had ones.

Each girl knew how to use her hands, and upper cuts and hard body blows followed to rapid succession. In the fourth round lister stopped the fight to tie up her golden hair, and then went on. She hit Violet on the nose, but it did not phase her in the least. The fifth round ended without a knockout, but each girl showed evidence of a hard-fought contest. Daisy was declared the winner.

Hoboken to Advertise for a Water Supply. The Hoboken Board of Water Commissioners at a special meeting last evening resolved to advertise for bids. First, for an independent water plant and, second, for a supply of water water blant and, second, for a supply of water to be delivered at some rate per million galons per day adequate to supply the city. The resultions were signed by Henry Eggert, fresh cit Charles Guaragila, Edward Offerman, reads H. Schroeder, and Henry E. Quidore same somer William Guitan refused to same them. He said he did not believe that the city special undertake such an expensive operation, and be thought the present supply by the Hacacheack Water Company good enough.

Miss Grant's Suit Against Mr. White EDINBURGH, Jan. 5 .- The action for breach of romise of marriage brought against Mr. Ja M. White, formerly member of Parliance Forfarshire and a member of the me house of J. F. White & Co. of New Y. Miss Grant, daughter of the Rev. Mr. pastor of St. John's Church, Dundee, was in the Edinburgh Sessions to day and alfor a month, counsel for Miss Grant in the court that he was not prepared to with the case.

The Old "Tuttle Home" Burned Daws PATRICON, N. J., Jan. 5, The old Home on Ellison street was destroyed to-night with a loss of \$2,000, covered by ance. The building has of late been done as a store louse for the Paterson I are the first was built by the late S crabe 1/16 a well-known leaver in the house was built by the late S crabe 1/16 a well-known leaver in the house and was married to Mr. Tutte a daughter there, took John W. Griggs also studied low in the house